

## FLOOD SCENES FROM CAMP HARVEY M. DICKSON AT VIRGINIA BEACH



1. Colonel Jo Lane Stern; 2. Colonel Groves, in front of E. Co. Kitchen.



1. Battalion Adjutant Jacobs; 2. Major Price; 3. Lieutenant-Colonel Craigbill; 4. Lieutenant Buckley; 5. Captain Peco; 6. Major Stanley Martin; 7. Major Bright and Captain Porter, with hands upraised. They say, "Never again!"



Company officers street in foreground.



Major Finch, chief medical officer, in front of K Company kitchen.

NAMES OF MIGHTY  
DROP FROM TONGUE  
OF ARCHLOBBYIST

(Continued From First Page.)

tended to look up members of the organization in that district and get them to do some active work for Watson.

"I will pledge you before starting there," the letter said, "that we will be able to land Mr. Watson again in the next House."

On July 2, Mr. Sherman, on paper of the Republican committee, wrote Mulhall as follows:

"My Dear Colonel—I am glad that you are still interested in political as well as economical work, and I am glad to bespeak for you to our friends a cordial reception."

"While you are not employed by the Republican congressional committee, nor were you employed during the last campaign, you did render us very material assistance, and I found you at all times reliable, trustworthy and effective."

On the House side to-day the Garrett committee heard one witness, Representative George W. Fairchild, of New York, and recessed for an indefinite period to take up the study of the copies of the Mulhall letters furnished by the Senate committee, and to consider documents to be presented by the National Association of Manufacturers in answer to a subpoena duces tecum served on James E. Emery. The study and arrangement of these documents will occupy the time of the committee for a number of days, Chairman Garrett said, and no witnesses will be examined until it has been completed.

Representative Fairchild was sworn to allow him to make a statement in answer to Colonel Mulhall's charge that he is a "large and wealthy manufacturer himself and one of the most active adherents of the association," and that he told Mulhall of "meetings and dinners held in Emery's home." Mulhall also declared that he had been sent into Mr. Fairchild's district on three separate occasions at his request.

In both 1906 and 1908, Mulhall said, he worked in Mr. Fairchild's district, and his expenses were paid by the National Association of Manufacturers.

In a former statement, Representative Fairchild denied that he was a member of the Manufacturers' Association or an adherent of the association.

He said he had never been approached by any member or representative of the association relative to any measure pending before the House. Colonel Mulhall, Mr. Fairchild said, spent one day in his district in 1906 during his campaign for re-election.

"He came entirely without request



In front of Colonel Craigbill's quarters.

or prearrangement," said the Representative. "And I did not know at the time that he was connected with the National Association of Manufacturers. I supposed he represented one of the political committees, either national, State or congressional."

He added that Colonel Mulhall was not in his district in 1908, supplementing his statement, Mr. Fairchild said in 1906 Colonel Mulhall did "semidetected work" for him.

In 1910, he said, "I sent for him to obtain information to those who were working hard to defeat me. In 1912, last fall, when I had a hard fight on my hands, I again sent for him to do certain detective work. After he had been in the district a few days he was asked by the Republican committee whether he was working for me to return to New Jersey, where he had been working."

M. Fairchild said he had copies of all correspondence between himself and Mulhall, and would furnish them for the committee. He was excused without cross-examination, but will be called after the committee begins the examination of witnesses.

Senator Reed, during the course of

the examination of Mulhall in the Senate hearing, brought in the name of former Congressman Nicholas Longworth and P. H. Goebel, of Ohio, when he put in the record an article from a Philadelphia paper of August 8, 1906, in which Longworth and Goebel were said to be opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

"Longworth had been a pretty good fellow when you went to see him for the National Association of Manufacturers."

"I had never met Mr. Longworth up to that time," said the witness.

Correspondence submitted dealt at length with Mulhall's efforts in behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers to bring about the re-election of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, and defeat the present Congressman, Daniel McGillicuddy.

Marshall Cushing, former secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a letter, mentioned a plan of Mulhall to keep Democrats from the polls in the Maine election.

"The plan was to have enough whiskey on hand on September 10 to keep a lot of Democrats drunk," said Mulhall. "We had a hall in Rockland as labor headquarters. I myself counted twenty-three men in that hall so beastly drunk they couldn't get on their feet. I left because of the stench."

Mulhall told of an agreement he made with Dr. G. L. Crockett for work against the labor forces in Knox County. Crockett was paid \$500 for making a speech at the Rockland rink September 6, 1906, against Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. At that time, Mulhall said, Crockett held a sort of commission as physician to Gompers, and he was to be paid for turning against Gompers and making the speech at the rink. The speech did more harm than good, the witness added, because it was a "scurrilous attack" on Gompers and went too far.

The \$500 was paid to Crockett by Fred Wight, collector of the port, the witness said, and he had received a letter recently that confirmed the payment. The committee ordered him to bring the letter from his home at Littlefield.

Mulhall declared that the fight for Littlefield and "against Gompers" had come to be considered a national fight by the National Association of Manu-

facturers, and for that reason such a large sum had been raised. He thought \$60,000 had been spent in the Littlefield campaign in Maine in 1906. C. C. Cox, former treasurer of the Massachusetts State Committee, had told him, he said, of the raising of \$20,000 for this purpose in and about Boston.

With the conclusion of the Littlefield fight, September 10, Mulhall said, he was shifted to New Jersey, and took charge of the manufacturers' fight in the campaign in the Seventh and Eighth New Jersey Districts and in the Eleventh Pennsylvania District.

In supporting Dr. Crockett in the Eleventh Pennsylvania District, Mulhall wrote to James S. Sherman, late Vice-President and then chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, asking for help to secure the endorsement of the Lincoln party in his district. In this letter, dated October 13, 1906, Mulhall asked Mr. Sherman to use his influence to this end with Charles Emery Smith, former Postmaster-General, and also asked that Congressman James E. Watson, of Indiana, and John T. McDonough, ex-Secretary of State of New York, be sent to the Eleventh District for campaign purposes.

Another letter to Sherman on the same date again urged him to send prominent speakers into the Eleventh District.

The committee laughed when Mr. Sherman's reply to the Mulhall letters was written from the reports of the Republican committee to Marshall Cushing at Washington, and included the envelopes in which Mulhall's two letters had been contained.

"These were delivered to the Democratic Congressional Committee at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street," said Mr. Sherman. "The people over there were good enough to send them right over here by messenger without opening them. Let me suggest that you advise Mulhall at once of our correct address, and that we are the Republican Congressional Committee, not the National Congressional Committee."

"Did Mr. Sherman know that you were being paid for your work by the National Association of Manufacturers?" asked Senator Reed.

"Oh, yes," answered Mulhall. "I took orders from the National Committee almost as much as from Mr. Cushing."

Fairchild's district in New York. Mr. Fairchild was fearful of the effect of the Hearst ticket upon his campaign, he said. He said he got a letter from the Hearst people and spent \$10 entertaining and getting acquainted with the Hearst manager, and finally found out and gave to Mr. Fairchild all the information he wanted about his enemy's campaign.

Mulhall interrupted the progress of the Senate lobby investigation to make a reply to what he declared were personal attacks upon his character, and his purpose in the expose in which he has become the central figure of the lobby inquiry.

He denied that he had tried to sell the great mass of papers and letters which were recently published by the New York World, and which are now in the hands of the Senate committee. He said he proposed to introduce witnesses and letters to show that he had been engaged for months "in trying to give away" the great file of correspondence, which has brought officers of the National Association of Manufacturers and labor leaders and Congressmen into prominence.

Mulhall's statement was made in connection with his request that he be allowed to read a letter he had written May 18, 1913, to Perrine Max, well-known editor of Hearst's Magazine, urging him to have William R. Hearst make the mass of letters public through his publications. This letter reiterated former statements that the writer did not want money, but wanted to get the lobbying documents published, "as a service to the public."

He attempted for the past two months to give them away. Mulhall told the committee, "I never had in mind the question of the money I would receive for them."

"But you did sell them later to the New York World," asked Senator Reed.

"I would like to offer further letters and witnesses on that point," said Mulhall. "I did not sell them. I fell into the hands of a gentleman named Barry, who came over to look at the letters for Mr. Hearst. I have learned since he is what is called a newspaper tipster. The letters were given to the New York World, but later Mr. Barry, who came over to look at the letters for Mr. Hearst, had one tract with the World, saying he could get \$150,000 for the letters from the National Association of Manufacturers."

"I said the letters were not for sale; that the National Association of Manufacturers did not have money enough to buy them; that I had no proposition of blackmail in connection with them."

At this point Mulhall's statement was interrupted by the committee. He said he wanted Editor Maxwell and Louis Schold, of the New York World, and other witnesses called in his behalf. Mr. Schold is already under subpoena by the committee.

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FIGHT IS POSTPONED

Delay Is to Enable Committee to Complete Report on Underwood-Simmons Bill.

M'CUMBER LAUNCHES ATTACK  
Defends Farmers of Country Against Free Listing of Products.

Washington, July 14.—Formal opening of the tariff fight on the floor of the Senate was postponed to-day from Wednesday until Thursday. This was done to enable the Finance Committee to complete its report on the Underwood-Simmons bill, the presentation of which will mark the beginning of the tariff fight on the floor. In the meantime, the Senate will listen to a speech to-morrow by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, on the relation of the tariff to the wool industry.

As a preliminary to the long debate which is to follow, Senator McCumber, to-day addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, speaking, he said, from a farmer's point of view. As another preliminary, Senator Smoot introduced his proposed substitute for the wool schedule. The substitute proposes rates based directly upon the report of the Tariff Board, and adopting in each grade the lowest rate. The schedule is lower than that introduced last year by Senator Penrose as a substitute for the Underwood wool bill, and is the lowest of all wool schedules ever introduced by a Republican Senator.

As a substitute for free raw wool, the Smoot schedule divides raw wool into three grades, and establishes rates ranging from 7 to 15 cents per pound. Class 1 wools, made dutiable at 15 cents a pound if secured, and 15 cents on cleaned contents if imported in the grease, include merino wools, imported usually from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Egypt, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Morocco, down-combing wools and Canada long wools.

Wools of class 2, made dutiable at 14 cents a pound, if secured, and 14 cents on cleaned contents if imported in the grease, include all half of the camel, goat, alpaca and Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire and similar long combing wools of English blood. Wools of class 3, dutiable at 7 cents a pound, if imported in their natural state, and 14 cents if secured, include Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Shynka, Russian, Canada's hair, Bagdad, China lamb, Castel Branco and all such wools usually imported from Turkey, Greece and Syria. A drawback of 99 per cent is provided for on wools of class 2, used in the United States for the manufacture of carpets, druggists, matts, floor rugs, hussacks, art squares, etc., which would make carpet wools practically free of duty. The drawback on wools of class 3 on the skin would be 1 cent less a pound, in every case, than on the wool content.

On manufactured goods and wools advanced before the natural state, the rates of the Smoot bill are correspondingly lower than present rates.

The schedule contains a provision that the rates on raw wool should be effective November 1, 1913, and on wool manufactures January 1, 1914.

It was the Democrats, Senator McCumber declared, who told the farmer that he had been wronged by Mr. Taft, because the former President sought to "trade off his protection for reciprocity reductions by Canada," and it was the Democrats who tried to convince the farmer that the Republican party was not to be trusted, and that they, instead, should be entrusted with the duty of reducing the tariff.

McCumber declared that the farmer, in that it proposed to get something for surrendering nothing, while the Democrats proposed to trade away every other country on the face of the earth that may want to dump its products into a market that belongs by right to the American farmer.

McCumber declared that the Democrats admitted the tariff bill would injure the farmer, contending that he received too much for his products and must be compelled to sell them cheaper. He argued that the Democrats "know that your claim that you are going to benefit the consumer is false and demagogic in the extreme." The Senator submitted statistics showing that the price of the tariff did not affect the price of farm products to the consumer, and, again, adding that the Democrats, said:

"Your ears are closed to every appeal for justice for the farmer, the producer, and the consumer. You are reaching a point where your income is unable to keep pace with your extravagances, and you are asking the farmer to make good the deficit by reducing the price of his products. It never occurs to you that the proper place to begin economy is in the luxuries, the unnecessary of life. You declare to us that the American people are paying \$1,500,000,000 a year for meat, and you say that is too much. He answers, They are also paying \$2,000,000,000 a year for liquor, and \$1,000,000,000 a year for tobacco. Cut your liquor bill half and your flour is free. You declare they are paying \$225,000,000 a year for potatoes. He replies, They are paying \$500,000,000 for theatres and amusements. Cut your amusements half and your potatoes are free. You declare they are paying \$300,000,000 a year for butter and eggs. He replies, They are spending \$500,000,000 a year for confectionery. His replies are unanswerable. They are so many monuments rearing in clear black letters into your eyes an indictment of your own criminal extravagances and high living."

The North Dakota Senator asserted that prices would be lower after the tariff bill becomes law, but that it would be because of the inability of

the public to pay higher prices, and because of the "general stagnation of business" brought about by the tariff bill.

"The farmer may be slow, but he is quite sure," continued the Senator. "He may forget, but the hard raps of poverty can not blot his memory. Once passed this accursed measure, and before 1914 he will be fully awake to the realization of the offense committed against him. I think, however, that the Republican party in 1912 continued there will not be a Democratic State in the whole North. It took the farmer sixteen years to get the last Democratic policy. Pass this bill and the generation living will never forget you."

QUITS SUFFRAGE  
FOR MATRIMONY

(Continued From First Page.)

she had called up, and was impressing upon them the need of absolute secrecy.

Miss Inez Milholland arrived by the Mauretania last Tuesday and came direct to London, where she was greeted with enthusiasm by the British suffrage leaders, for whose cause she has twice been arrested in this city in the earlier stages of the battle for the suffrage cause.

She went to the London home of her parents and remained there until Friday, when she took a trip to Southampton. In the evening came a long-distance telephone message to the Milholland household. It was from Miss Inez's elocutionist voice. It was: "I am married. I am going to Amsterdam to visit my husband's parents."

The message, it is said, struck the family as a lightning bolt. So far as known they had heard nothing of matrimonial intentions on the part of Miss Inez. She had been reported betrothed to almost a dozen different men, among them Sidney Smith, the wealthy chairman of New York, John Fox, Jr., author and former husband of Fritz Schold, London, Bates, former New York Assemblyman and suffrage advocate, and even Lord Curzon, former Viceroy of India. But she had steadfastly declared herself wedded to the suffrage cause, and never a love suit gained the name of a real romance.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Local thunder showers, but probably Wednesday; moderate, variable clouds. North Carolina—Generally fair Tuesday; moderate, variable clouds. South and southwest winds.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature.....	85
P. M. temperature.....	95
Maximum temperature up to.....	96
Minimum temperature.....	87
P. M. temperature up to.....	97
Mean temperature.....	94
Normal temperature.....	86
Excess in temperature.....	79
Excess in temperature since March.....	7
Accumulated excess in temperature since January.....	137
Deficiency in rainfall since March.....	4.09
Accumulated deficiency in rainfall since January.....	3.13

Local Observations 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature.....	87
Humidity.....	49
Wind—direction.....	S. W.
Wind—velocity.....	12
Weather.....	Cloudy

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

Asheville	76	80	68	Cloudy
Baltimore	82	86	68	P. cloudy
Boston	74	80	62	P. cloudy
Buffalo	72	80	62	P. cloudy
Calgary	58	66	68	P. cloudy
Chicago	76	82	68	Cloudy
Denver	78	80	72	Cloudy
Galveston	82	86	80	Clear
Hatfield	78	84	78	Clear
Hartford	78	82	72	Clear
Jacksonville	82	82	80	Clear
Kansas City	96	82	80	Clear
Louisville	88	80	76	P. cloudy
Lyonsville	86	82	80	P. cloudy
Montgomery	78	88	78	P. cloudy
New Orleans	88	80	78	Clear
New York	78	78	72	Clear
Norfolk	86	82	80	Clear
Philadelphia	74	80	72	Clear
Pittsburgh	74	80	68	Cloudy
Raleigh	86	84	78	P. cloudy
St. Louis	82	80	72	Clear
St. Paul	68	74	62	Cloudy
San Francisco	60	64	60	Clear
Savannah	78	84	78	Clear
Spokane	68	70	44	P. cloudy
Tampa	80	80	76	P. cloudy
Washington	84	80	78	P. cloudy
Winnipeg	72	76	58	Cloudy
Wytheville	76	84	72	P. cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

High TIDE.	Low TIDE.
Sun rises.....5.02	Morning.....2.19
Sun sets.....7.30	Evening.....3.04

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